The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1870. NO. 139.

FOREIGN.

The Crisis on the Eastern Question.

Gortschakoff's Note to the Great Powers.

Gladstone's Reply Through the British Minister at St. Petersburg.

Active War Preparations Going on in Russia.

Negotiations for an Alliance Between England, Austria, Italy, and Turkey.

London Newspapers Unanimously Join in the War Cry.

The British Cabinet Resolves to Act Decisively.

Army Movements in France.

French Plans for the Relief of the Beleaguered Parisians.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

GORTSCHAKOFF'S NOTE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The *Tribune's* correspondent in London sends the following full text of Prince Gortschakoff's circular to Baron Brunnow, communicated to Granville by Brunnow on the of November:

"PALACE OF TSARSKOE SELO, Oct 19, 1870.

BARON: The successive alterations which the [illegible]

[illegible]

GLADSTONE'S REPLY.

Earl Granville to Sir A. Buchanan, British Ambassador to St. Petersburg.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Nov. 10, 1870.

[illegible]

(Signed) GRANVILLE.

P. S. You will read this dispatch and give a copy of it to Prince Gortschakoff. G.

THE FEELING IN ENGLAND.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The *Tribune's* correspondent at London says: There has been great excitement, but no panic to-day, over the Russian news, in stock, exchange, and elsewhere. [illegible]

ACTION OF AUSTRIA.

[illegible]

THE ALLIANCE.

[illegible]

PANIC.

[illegible]

CONFIRMATION.

[illegible]

THE SULTAN.

[illegible]

GENERAL WAR IMPENDING.

[illegible]

EFFECTS OF THE NEWS ON THE MERCHANTS.

[illegible]

BRITISH CABINET COUNCIL.

[illegible]

THE CRY FOR WAR.

[illegible]

WAR PREPARATIONS IN RUSSIA.

[illegible]

FRANCE.

[illegible]

"A New York *World* telegraph from Brussels: "The first army under General Manteuffel moved in two columns, one proceeding along the Belgian frontier, and is now at Rocroy, and the other, having reached Rethel, turned north, striking the Laon Railroad at Charny, and advanced to La Fere, fifty miles east by west of Rocroy. The strength of both columns is 50,000 men."

[illegible]

NAPOLEON TO HAVE NEW QUARTERS.

[illegible]

FRENCH PLANS.

[illegible]

MINISTERS ATTACKED.

[illegible]

IN AND AROUND PARIS.

[illegible]

CAPTAINS OF MERCHANT VESSELS.

[illegible]

GERMANY.

[illegible]

GREAT BRITAIN.

[illegible]

SPAIN.

[illegible]

ITALY.

[illegible]

MEXICO.

[illegible]

CHINA.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON.

Recall of Mr. Motley Authoritatively Affirmed.

Applications from Railroads to Carry Goods Under the New Port-of-Entry Law.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE ENGLISH MISSION.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—In spite of the authorized denial furnished to the press last night, that the President had not ordered the recall of Mr. Motley, such order has been sent. [illegible]

THE LLOYD ASPINWALL SEIZURE.

[illegible]

A RAID ON THE CLERKS.

[illegible]

TRANSPORTATION OF GOODS IN BOND.

[illegible]

MINISTER MOTLEY RECALLED.

[illegible]

TAX ON GAS.

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GOLD.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENTS.

[illegible]

MONEY.

[illegible]

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

[illegible]

STOCKS.

[illegible]

WHEAT.

[illegible]

FLOUR.

[illegible]

ILLINOIS.

Second Day's Session of the Methodist Convention at Bloomington.

[illegible]

Opinions of the Supreme Court, January Term—Cases Decided—Obituary—Election Returns.

[illegible]

OHIO.

Officers Elected by the State Woman Suffrage Convention—Tribute to the Late Calvin F. Starbuck—Southern Freights.

[illegible]

Dead Body Found—Youthful Suicide.

[illegible]

WISCONSIN.

Appointment of Assistant Secretary of State—Political Complexion of the Assembly.

[illegible]

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Charleston Congressional District—Bowen vs. De Large.

[illegible]

Official Election Returns.

[illegible]

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Terrible Results of a Boiler Explosion at Anderson—Six Persons Killed Outright—Many More Injured.

[illegible]

Murder at Hope.

[illegible]

Railroad Fatality at Indianapolis.

[illegible]

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Mail Robber Caught.

[illegible]

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Attempted Suicide—Railroad Appointments—Heavy Robbery of a New Yorker.

[illegible]

Southern Cotton Markets.

[illegible]

War Department Weather Report.

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT GOODS.

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DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

JOHN O'GORMAN.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MR. DUDLEY BUCK Will Play at the Concert at CENTENARY M. E. CHURCH, TO-NIGHT. TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.

MASONIC NOTICES.

Masonic.

Masonic.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Knights of Pythias.

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GENERAL NOTICES.

Notice to the Ladies of Chicago

POSTPONEMENT.

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ONE DAY.

On Friday next, 18th inst., we shall issue our Price list, and be ready to commence A GENUINE CLEARING SALE AT NEW YORK JOBBERS AND MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

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EVERGREENS.

EVERGREENS.

DANCING.

GRAND SOIREE.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Commencement of a New Volume.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR DECEMBER, 1870.

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HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS.

REMOVAL! TIFFANY & CO.

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[illegible]

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JEWELRY.

Fine Tuscan and Fine Roman Jewelry, Necklaces, Lockets, Bracelets, Chains, &c., are now opening at R. J. MORSE'S, 120 Lake-st.

LUMBER.

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE

PROSPECTUS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

The Great Newspaper of the West.

ITS PLATFORM:

REVENUE TARIFF,

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM,

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLIES.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE enters upon the twenty-fourth year of its existence [illegible]

It is in favor of a thorough reform in the civil service of the government, [illegible]

It is in favor of a dignified, just, and peaceful foreign policy. [illegible]

Finally, THE TRIBUNE is opposed to all special subsidy [illegible]

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FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN,

MONEY TO BUY RENTS.

PROPOSALS.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

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CONVICT LABOR TO LET.

[illegible]

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FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES,

FORSYTH'S U. S. STANDARD SCALES.

WANTED.

[illegible]

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1870.

THE CRISIS FOR ENGLAND.

Has Mr. Gladstone the coolness, firmness, and courage to place his grip upon the throat of the London mob, and hold it in check long enough to enable it to see that England has no cause for war, in the attitude which Russia has assumed? If so, a gigantic struggle between Russia and Prussia, on the one hand, and England, France, Austria, Italy, and Turkey, on the other, may be avoided. This is an hour in which the English Premier holds the destinies of Europe in his hands. If he has the nerve to resist that most taunting of all accusations, the charge of cowardice; nerve to curb the passion of the English mob, the class who, under the English Constitution, have no right but the right to clamor, but whose clamor, whether guided by reason or blind ignorance, so often drowns the voice of wise and thoughtful leaders, then the war may still be confined, at least for a time, to France and Prussia.

In spite of the conflicting despatches and the certainty that England is assembling her fleets with all due vigor, against [illegible], we think the report that "England will submit to almost anything from Russia, rather than go to war," is simply an adverse [illegible] of the fact that Gladstone has too much genuine statesmanship to yield to the war clamor.

Why should he yield? With every ensuing month of the campaign between France and Prussia, England is growing relatively stronger, as to both of them. If Germany had withdrawn from France after the surrender of the Emperor, making no war with the republic, her armies would have returned full of glory, and the indemnity which the French would have paid her then, coming before the pangs of exhaustion had been felt, would have relieved her tax-payers and people of any other memory of the struggle than the brief vision of rapid battles and irresistible successes, which culminated at Sedan. It would have been felt that Moltke could have marched to Paris, London, or St. Petersburg as easily as to Rheims, his then headquarters. In not knowing how to stop when victory culminates, and no greater success is conceivable, and in pressing on from the sublime to the impossible, the Germans are imitating the blunder of the first Napoleon. They are teaching the French how to fight.

By making surrender on the part of the French impossible by the oppressiveness of their demands, they are preparing to compel them to fight until they recover their lost ground. Should these forces result in a reorganization of the French armies in time to raise the siege of Paris before her supplies are exhausted, a long war will be certain; and, in any event, so long as Germany is obliged to conduct her expensive military operations in France, her people at home must rapidly come under high taxes, and her industries, so far as they compete with those of England, must suffer from her increased taxation. With every step in the progress of the Franco-German war, they grow poorer and weaker, and England, if she remains at peace, rises more and more into the arbiter of Europe.

Considering that there are occasions when it strengthens a nation in its foreign relations to go to war in vindication of its rights, the Eastern case presents no such [illegible] to England. The demand of Russia [illegible] the following articles in the treaty of 1856:

> "ART. 11. The Black Sea is neutralized; its waters and ports are formally and in perpetuity interdicted to vessels of war, whether belonging to nations having territory bordering on it or otherwise."
>
> "ART. 13. The Black Sea being neutralized by the foregoing provision, Russia and Turkey engage neither to construct nor maintain any naval or military arsenal upon its coast."

The treaty is simply a muzzle on the nose of the Russian bear—an attempt to keep the wings of the imperial eagle of the Muscovites perpetually clipped. Why should a proud nation of eighty millions of people consent to be thus disarmed on its chief outlet? It is liable to attack at any time on the Black Sea, yet can build no forts there! Its citizens have a deep interest in building up a vast export trade with the Mediterranean, and in Minor and Eastern Asia, in all of which parts Russian manufactures compete actively with those of England and France; and yet, while these powers may build forts for the protection of their commerce wherever they can buy or [illegible] a sand-bar, Russia cannot do as much on her own territory along its whole southern frontier.

What is there in the character of her commercial rivals—France and England—that should induce Russia to submit to this humiliating condition? Nothing. Her demand for relief from the treaty is wholly right on her part, and, being so, no obligation of honor devolves on England to resist it.

Nevertheless, a strong force of ridicule, jeering, and vituperation will be brought to bear on the English Cabinet; Messrs. Gladstone and Granville will be accused of "trailing the honor of England in the dust," of "selling out her honor for pounds, shillings, and pence," of "allowing England to take a fourth-rate position among European powers," and all the like array of pointless spread-eagle balderdash. But he will have saved a hundred and fifty millions of innocent and irresponsible people from being hounded on to war with each other, without greater cause than the meaningless and utterly frivolous pretexts which have let loose the dogs of war upon France and Germany. All now turns upon the calibre of William E. Gladstone. The event will determine whether he is most swayed by wisdom, courage, and real sagacity, or the vanity and flexibility that dare not, even for a moment, withstand the passion and clamor of the mob that styles itself the "people of England."

THE DEMOCRACY AND THE NEGROES.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal*, in a two-column, double-leaded article, insists that the time has come when the Democratic party must take a definite and affirmative position with regard to the negro population. That policy must be uniform throughout the country. We have read the article carefully to discover what this new policy is—that is to say, what the affirmative part of it is—and have failed to find it. The civil status of the negro is now established, and cannot be reversed. After stating all these things, the *Journal* proceeds:

> "The negroes must be brought under the supervision of the law, and, from the peculiarities of the case, the law applied to it should be so [illegible] and a command. It should be uniform and firm, not rendered in a hostile, but in a friendly spirit, and directed to [illegible]. We [illegible] adopt a system of universal education and [illegible] it; if it can be done in no other way, we should make it universal. We should appropriate money for this purpose as we appropriate money for other needful purposes, as a contribution to the public order, [illegible]. It should be done with great care and [illegible]. [illegible] Suppose the negro is educated? In that event, the Democracy will [illegible]. We shall have done our duty to ourselves and to him."

The system of enforced labor and enforced education must, as the Louisville paper suggests, be universal in its application, and must include both white and black, and we question very much whether the Democracy of all the States will consent to any laws to compel them to labor, and compel them to go to school, for the mere purpose of compelling the negroes to do the same. Is there not another policy which the Democracy might adopt more safely, and in which, perhaps, the whole country will cheerfully acquiesce, and that is, to let the negro alone? His civil equality being established and conceded, why should there be any special legislation for or against him? Being armed with the ballot, he has all the protection which the white man has; his citizenship and consequent equality in civil rights being unquestioned, why have any more special legislation? Let him alone. [illegible] it will be his own loss, and he alone will suffer. The Democracy of Kentucky, in the recent election, do not seem to have suffered any serious degradation by reason of voting with the negroes. A few years' more experience will satisfy the most incredulous that the freedmen have no thoughts or interests hostile to their country. That some of them have been candidates, and have been elected, threatens no interest, and endangers no liberty. If let alone to work out their own destiny without the aid of protecting, or embarrassed by hostile legislation, the emancipated race will become merged with other voters in all political parties, and will cease to be a distinctive party defending themselves against vindictive opposition. So long as they are legislated for and against, they will naturally cling to each other; but, let alone, and left free as all other men, to think and vote as they please, their identity as a separate political body will rapidly fade away.

THE TAX LEVY.

The application for judgment for the State, county, and town taxes, for 1869, which has been in hearing before Judge Wallace, in the County Court, for several days, has been concluded. The levy has been set aside in every case where objections were made, and judgment has been granted only against unobjecting delinquents. The sale will take place immediately, but it is of questionable validity. We wish, however, to call attention to the disclosures made, as to the manner in which public duties are performed. During the last session of the Legislature, an act was passed by which it was made the duty of the Town Assessors of South, West, and North Chicago, upon the completion of their assessments of real and personal property,

> "To give notice by three days' publication in one of the daily newspapers of the city of Chicago, that the same is completed, and will be open at some public place, to be named in said notice, for inspection, correction, and revision for ten days from the first publication of said notice."

This law, which has become historical, is not to be found in the public laws of the State, but being local, and confined to the Assessors of three towns of this county, is only found in private laws—Vol. 1, p. [illegible]. Its requirements are so plain that no person in the least qualified for the office of Assessor could make a mistake in the wording of the notice, yet not one of the Assessors gave the notice in the legal form, and the Court held them insufficient and void. The effect was to defeat a judgment for all the taxes in the city, in all cases where objection was made. The law is of vital importance in the levy, because, under this notice, the property-owner can appear and make his objection to the valuation, and, if too high, can have it corrected; therefore, if the notice be not given in the manner required by law, he is denied the legal right to make objections, and the whole assessment for the year is invalid. The notice as to West Chicago was given by the Assessor who made the assessment, ten days after he had resigned his office, and five days after his successor had been appointed and had entered upon his duties; and, in addition, the notice itself was insufficient. The notice by the Assessor of the North Town was also insufficient, though better than the others.

The notice given by the South Town Assessor was wholly irreconcilable with the requirements of the law, yet that Assessor testified, on oath, that he had had the law drawn, and was at Springfield when it passed, and had had it put through. The old law required the Assessor to post his notices in four public places; and, at first glance, it would appear that the Assessor had from patriotic motives increased his own duties for the public welfare, but further on in the law the motive is revealed, in the concluding words: "The present Town Assessors of said towns shall remain in office until November, 1870, and shall thereafter be elected biennially." The object of the law was to continue men elected for one year in office for two years.

The law requires the several Town Collectors to obtain their warrants for the collection of taxes by the 15th of December in each year. The taxes to which objections were made in several of the county towns were defeated because the Collectors did not receive their warrants or books until after that date.

Because of these clear omissions and negligent, [illegible] performance of official duties, judgment was refused for many thousands of dollars of taxes which ought to have been collected. Is it not time that the public should take notice of these palpable cases of official inefficiency, and to count the cost of electing such men to office? It is safe to assume that, unless there are reforms made in the manner of doing business, particularly in the assessing and collection of taxes, Cook County will be bankrupt from an inability to collect taxes. An unusually large levy was made for county purposes this year to make good the deficiencies in the revenue of previous years, and now we find the whole levy declared, and justly too, to have been illegally executed. The business of contesting tax levies and assessments is yet in its infancy. Five years ago, the contested taxes amounted to but a few hundred dollars a year; now they are to be counted by tens of thousands of dollars. Not less than $50,000 of the year's taxes were successfully contested this year, and the whole might have been with a like result. We believe that, heretofore, when parties had successfully resisted the application for judgment, the taxes have never been collected. The law, however, requires that, when taxes are not collected for one year, they shall be added to the next year's taxes on the same property. This rule has never been executed. If this be true, there must be many thousands of dollars of unpaid taxes due the State and county in this city, and should by all means be looked up by the proper officers.

NAPOLEON'S ACCOUNT OF HIS DOWNFALL.

We publish elsewhere a history of the Franco-Prussian campaign, from the declaration of war to the surrender of Sedan, which bears clear internal evidence throughout of having been written by Napoleon III, though it is deemed more preservative of the imperial dignity to attribute it to "an officer attached to the staff of the Major General." As a defence of the Emperor, it is to be regretted that it traces events only from and after the declaration of war, whereas the point on which the Emperor's course is most inexplicable is why he declared war at all. Was he ignorant of the vast military superiority of Prussia over France? This argument claims that he was fully aware of it, and laid all his plans of the campaign upon the assumption that Prussia would muster 1,100,000 men, while France would muster only 600,000; that Prussia would array a force of 550,000 men effective for battle, while France must meet them with 250,000. This may be true or may not. France was usually stated, in the military handbooks and general works of reference on this point, to have an available force of 1,350,000 men, while Prussia was rated at 900,000. It has been proven that the French army organization was honeycombed with fraud; that thousands of men were being paid for out of the treasury who did not exist, the officers of the French army pocketing the difference. How is it that Napoleon can now claim to have fore-estimated the numbers of the French armies correctly at these reduced figures, and yet have allowed so much larger a number to be charged for and paid?

Again, if he knew that the Germans would have nearly two men to his one, how could he, as a sane man, hope to defeat them, as he claims to have done, merely by celerity of movement and brilliant strategic powers? This is to conceal an ignorance that was entirely probable, by pleading guilty to a vanity that would have been egregious. He had seen the celerity of the Prussian movements in their six weeks' campaign against Austria; is it reasonable to suppose that he hoped to outstrip the heroes and veterans of that campaign by the celerity of movement of an army which Trochu had warned him was an unorganized rabble?

We know, indeed, that Generals Trochu and Ducrot had fully advised him of the Prussian superiority in numbers, as well as preparation. But these unwelcome counsellors had been disgraced for their frankness. He preferred LeBœuf, who "probabl[illegible]" these pretences, and flattered the Emperor that the French army was irresistible. Had Napoleon known, as he now claims, the numerical inferiority of the French army, as well as its want of organization, his culpability for declaring the war would be even greater than if he were deceived in these respects. For, to lead France into a war, knowing that the odds were two to one against him, with no other pretext than that a German Prince had been made a candidate for the Spanish throne, and to insist upon war after that Prince, at the earnest solicitation of the King of Prussia, had withdrawn from the candidacy—this was the burden of Napoleon's fatal blunder, and can only be deemed consistent with his sanity, even, saying nothing of his judgment, on the theory that he believed in the military superiority of France. We cannot help regarding the statement, therefore, as from the outset a glaring falsehood, in its pretence that Napoleon knew of the actual numerical condition of the French army, and was not disappointed and desperately dismayed at its inadequacy in this first essential.

The ex-Emperor alleges that he designed, with 250,000 men, to invade Germany, knowing that it would be defended by twice that number of effective fighting men, and that the active Prussian armies would amount to four times that number.

In detailing the various steps by which successive disasters were precipitated on the French forces, the Emperor exhibits a more refreshing candor. He informs us with delightful naïveté that his Generals could have made better work in fighting the Prussians if the Prussians would have let them known where they were; but, "notwithstanding the most persevering inquiries, it was never really known where the mass of their troops was, nor, in consequence, where our chief efforts should be directed. On the 14th of August, as also on the 16th, no one imagined that the whole Prussian army had to be dealt with; no one doubted at Gravelotte that Verdun could easily be reached on the morrow. *At Paris they were no better informed than we.*"

He states that he left the army at Metz, on the earnest solicitation of his Generals that he should avoid being penned up where his guiding hand would be lost to the helm of state. He tells us that "these suggestions had an indisputable weight which did not escape the Emperor." But on withdrawing to Verdun and Chalons, he found that the news of his disasters had changed his *status*, and that he was very much less like a real Emperor than he had been. For Napoleon here falls into the popular view of his own attitude, as one personating an assumed part, but having no inherent imperial instincts and capacities which made it his right to reign. He says:

> "From this period, Ministers appeared afraid to [illegible] the name of the Emperor; and he who had quitted the army, and had only relinquished the command in order to resume the reins of government, soon discovered that it would be impossible for him to play out the part which belonged to him."

The style of the charlatan is conspicuous in the very framing of the above sentence. He found himself unable to any longer wield the reins of the government which he had grasped by perjury, and held only by shedding the blood of twenty thousand Frenchmen. Even this mortifying collapse, however, he could only state in such language as would convey a compliment to his sagacity in having so promptly made the discovery.

Again we find the poor old charlatan relating that, on the battle-field of Sedan, a single Colonel of a regiment, lying wounded upon his litter, shouted "*Vive l'Empereur*," a touching testimony of the attachment which the army bore to its sovereign. Had it been "the army" that shouted, the vanity with which the imperial nondescript quotes the incident, and the comprehensiveness of the attachment which he infers from it, would have been justified.

Singularly enough, the only political lesson which the ex-Emperor draws from his reverses, is that he has not been sufficiently despotic. He says: "The successes of Prussia are due to the superiority of numbers; to the rigorous discipline of her army, and to the *empire exercised throughout Germany by the principle of authority*." And again, "So long as authority in France was strong and respected, the constitution of the army presented a remarkable solidity, but when the excesses of the tribune and of the press were permitted to enfeeble authority, and to introduce everywhere a spirit of criticism and insubordination, the army felt the effects of it."

After having muzzled the tongue and the press of the French people for twenty years, the ex-Emperor coolly attributes the misfortunes which were the consequence of his own ignorance and vanity to the fact that he had left too much freedom of speech and of the press. No wonder Carlyle, much as he believed in despots, never could be brought to regard this one as anything more than "an intensified pig."

The St. Louis *Democrat*, in reviewing the recent campaign in that State, calls attention to the fact that every man on the State ticket elected was a free trader, and every man on the other ticket a protectionist. Five of the eight Congressmen elected are revenue reformers, and three protectionists, the latter being elected in districts where disfranchisement was popular. The *Democrat* concludes its review by stating—

> "The franchise question is now out of the way. From thirty to fifty thousand men, hitherto excluded from suffrage, will vote hereafter, almost to a man, against protection and every other form of robbery—whether by cartridges or of ballots. When the tariff question comes before the people of this State disentangled from all others, we shall carry every district for revenue reform, and shall have not less than one hundred thousand majority in the State. Mark that, monopolists!"

In this State, thirteen of the fourteen members-elect are opposed to protection, and the other member has, until very recently, been classed as an anti-protectionist, and may, very probably, be so classed now. The Senator to be elected this winter will also be an anti-protectionist, so that Illinois will be represented in the next Congress by a delegation in both houses in favor of revenue reform.

A Postmaster in Missouri, whose annual salary is $12, and who had been in office only three months, received a notice to pay 1 per cent of his salary to help to elect the McClurg ticket. The Postmaster complied, enclosing three cents; and, by putting a three-cent postage stamp on the letter, anticipated his next year's contribution to the same cause. Even with this contribution, McClurg was not elected.

In the list of Representatives-elect to Congress, published by us on Monday last, the name of A. R. Collon is given as the Representative from the Second Iowa District. Aylett R. Cotton is the correct name of the Representative.

Congressional Election.

Returns from the several Congressional Districts come in slowly, the Fifth and Tenth only being complete up to this date, and they are as follows:

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Counties.	1870. Ingersoll, R.	1870. Stevens, D.	1868. Ingersoll, R.	1868. [illegible] D.
Peoria	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Knox	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stark	947	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marshall	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Putnam	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bureau	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Henry	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	11,579	20,981	[illegible]
Majority	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TENTH DISTRICT.

Counties.	1870. [illegible]	1870. [illegible] D.	1868. [illegible]	1868. [illegible] D.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Morgan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scott	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calhoun	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jersey	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greene	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Macoupin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montgomery	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Christian	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shelby	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	17,307	[illegible]
Majority	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

In the Second District, the vote, with McHenry County yet to be heard from, is, Farnsworth, 7,058; Stoughton, 6,047; Bishop, 2,106.

In the Fourth District, with Hancock to be heard from, the vote stands, Hawley, 9,505; Gable, 9,091. This includes the vote of the disputed precinct in Quincy.

In the Third District, with Ogle to hear from, the vote is, Burchard, 9,940; [illegible], 6,949.

In the Seventh District, Edgar and Vermilion Counties yet to come in, the vote stands, Moore, 10,482; Hunter, 9,624.

There is no doubt of the election of both Hawley and Moore.

[illegible] the Eighth [illegible]

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible], LIVINGSTON CO., Nov. 15.

It [illegible] the Eighth Congressional District [illegible]

Congress, at the next term, by a Democrat. We are glad of it, however, [illegible] Republican friends [illegible]

[illegible]

WAR.

[illegible]

THE NORTHWEST.

[illegible]

NAPOLEON'S HISTORY OF THE WAR.

[illegible]

[illegible]

To sum up, the army always reflects the state of society in which it has been formed. So long as authority in France was strong and respected the constitution of the army presented a remarkable solidity, but when the excesses of the tribune and of the press were permitted to enfeeble authority, and to introduce everywhere a spirit of criticism and insubordination, the army felt the effects of it.

God grant that the terrible drama which is now being enacted may serve as a lesson for the future, and that our country may rise again from the catastrophe which now overwhelms her.

—Dr. Thompson, of Nashville, finds that a few drops of sassafras oil will entirely neutralize the narcotic effects of tobacco. When put upon cigars the same effect is produced. It is also said that sassafras oil is a good remedy for the bite of a rattlesnake. How far this oil would act as an antidote to the alkaloid is not stated. It has long been used to prevent the fermentation of mucilage and inks.

—The Earl of Onslow, the oldest member of the House of Lords, recently died at the age of 93. He was succeeded in his title by his great-nephew, a lad 16 years of age.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE CELEBRATED
MURRAY
&
LANMAN'S
FLORIDA WATER.

The most lasting, agreeable, and refreshing of all perfumes, for use on the Handkerchief, at the Toilet, and in the Bath. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

ROBBERS ON THE RAIL.

"FREEDOM AND EQUALITY."

Grand Ovation at St. Louis to the Hon. B. Gratz Brown, Governor Elect of Missouri—Congratulatory Speech of Colonel D. H. Armstrong—Eloquent Response of Colonel Brown.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Nov. 12.

Yesterday Officers Burke and Smith effected the capture of a man named James Gilchrist, in Sardine Valley, on suspicion of being connected with the robbery of the express car on the 4th instant, near Verdi. He told the officers several different stories and endeavored to hide some coin, which led to his arrest.

To-day, two men named John Squires and E. D. Parsons, were arrested in the vicinity of Sierra Valley, and are now lodged in jail in this town, under the same suspicion. The three men are from Virginia city.

Officers are on the track of two more, and their capture may be looked for at any moment. When searched the men had $200 in coin each, on their persons.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

A Train Precipitated into a Swamp —Five Persons Instantly Killed.

From the Charleston News, Nov. 12.

One of the most destructive railroad accidents that ever occurred in our State, happened on the Greenville & Columbia Railroad, on Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The down passenger train, a little behind schedule time, was passing over the trestle across Cedar Creek, twelve miles from Columbia, when the trestle gave way, precipitating the car and those cars occupied by the baggage into the swamp below, a distance of twenty-five feet. The locomotive and tender passed over before the trestle gave way, and the last car of the train, a new and unoccupied coach, stopped at the verge of the gap. The cars thrown into the swamp were the baggage-car, one second-class passenger-car and two first-class passenger-cars. The cars were instantly demolished, and of the unfortunate passengers five were instantly killed, three mortally wounded, four severely injured, and others more or less bruised, only a few escaping unhurt.

Mr. A. J. Haltiwanger, well known in this

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

There was a little more activity in the money market to-day. The demand has been increased some, probably, by the pork-packers, who find the present weather favorable to packing. Over on the Mississippi there have been snows at various points, and the weather has been even more favorable for packing than here. There has, however, been no marked demand from the country for currency yet, and the banks have experienced no decline of deposits. They are still accommodating all regular customers at regular rates.

Exchange is getting scarce again, and sold between banks to-day at from 50c to 60c per $1,000 premium. At the counter bankers continue to sell at 1-10 premium, and to buy at from par to 1-10 discount.

COMMERCIAL.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

New York Dry Goods Market.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

PHILADELPHIA.

BALTIMORE.

CLEVELAND.

Port of Buffalo.

Lake Freights.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

TIME-TABLES.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

To sum up, the army always reflects the state of society in which it has been formed. So long as authority in France was strong and respected the organization of the army presented a remarkable solidity, but when the excesses of the tribune and of the press were permitted to enfeeble authority, and to introduce everywhere a spirit of criticism and insubordination, the army felt the effects of it.

God grant that the terrible drama which is now being enacted may serve as a lesson for the future, and that our country may rise again from the catastrophe which now overwhelms her.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE CELEBRATED
MURRAY
&
LANMAN'S
FLORIDA WATER.

The most lasting, agreeable, and refreshing of all perfumes, for use on the Handkerchief, at the Toilet, and in the Bath. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

THE LAW COURTS.

Damages for Lost Limbs.

Rules to Determine Value of Lands Taken for South Park.

Supreme Court.

RAILROAD CASE—A DAMAGED EMPLOYE.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company v. Michael Dignan. Appeal from Superior Court. This was an action brought by appellee in the court below, to recover for personal injuries—the loss of an arm and a leg—received October 24, 1868. [illegible]

[illegible]

Chief Justice Lawrence, for the information of the bar, stated that the regular call of the docket transferred to Chicago, will close on Saturday at 1 o'clock.

United States Circuit Court.

[illegible]

Superior Court.

NOTICE.

On Friday morning next, Judge Jameson will hear demurrers, motions, and other miscellaneous business of the chancery side.

[illegible]

County Court.

PROBATE MATTERS.

[illegible]

Divorce Business.

[illegible]

The Police Courts.

[illegible]

THE SPORTING WORLD.

The Last White Stocking Game.

Their Reorganization—Some Good Hints.

Rudolphe's Customary Quibbles.

Base Ball.

WHITE STOCKINGS VS. PICKED NINE.

The complimentary benefit to the White Stockings, at Dexter Park, yesterday afternoon, proved to be a small affair in point of attendance, owing to the fact that the weather was but slightly above the freezing point. On this account not more than two hundred people were present, and for the same, very many of the players who had been expected to constitute the picked nine failed to put in an appearance, so that a nine had to be made up as best it could. [illegible]

THE SCORE.

[illegible]

IMPORTANT TO CLUBS IN GENERAL.

HEADQUARTERS ILLINOIS STATE ASSOCIATION BASE BALL PLAYERS, CHICAGO, Nov. 16, 1870.

A special meeting of the Illinois State Association of Base Ball Players, will be held at the Briggs House, Chicago, on Wednesday (Nov. 23) morning, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of electing delegates to the National Convention, which meets December 1, at New York city, and also for the transaction of any other business which may be brought before it. [illegible]

W. F. WENTWORTH, Pres't.

THE REORGANIZATION OF THE WHITE STOCKINGS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

[illegible]

Billiards.

[illegible]

Pugilism.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible]

ELECTION RETURNS.

[illegible]

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

[illegible]

ROUMANIA.

Lecture by B. F. Peixotto.

History of the Country—Persecution of the Jews.

Mr. B. F. Peixotto, recently appointed United States Consul to Roumania, delivered a lecture last evening, at No. 116 Randolph street, on the Jews in that country. There was a fair attendance. [illegible]

[illegible]

WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

[illegible]

THE BIRDS.

[illegible]

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

[illegible]

BUSINESS NOTICES.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

By W. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

CATALOGUE SALE.

Thursday, Nov. 17, at 9 1-2 a. m.,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing,

[illegible]

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

FURS! FURS! FURS!

Retail Auction Sale.

On Thursday, Nov. 17, at 9 1-2 a. m.,

[illegible]

Mink, Fitch, Marten, Squirrel, Astrachan, Coney, and Muskrat Sets, Collars, Sacks, Muffs, &c.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Black Walnut and Oak Chamber Sets, Parlor Suits in velvet, rep and hair-cloth, [illegible]

ON SATURDAY, NOV. 19, at 9½ o'clock.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By A. B. RUSS, Auctioneer.

FIFTH-AV. AUCTION HOUSE.

[illegible]

AT AUCTION.

[illegible]

By COLBY & WIRTS.

REGULAR FRIDAY SALE OF COMMON, MEDIUM & FINE FURNITURE.

[illegible]

COLBY & WIRTS.

By HENRY FELTMAN.

[illegible]

By ALFRED DAY & CO.,

AUCTION,

[illegible]

NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,

[illegible]

ALFRED DAY & CO.

Peremptory Auction Sale OF THE HORSES

[illegible]

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., JOHN P. REYNOLDS.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

[illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

[illegible]

MACHINERY.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

KELLOGG CONCERTS.

MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG

Two Grand Concerts,

FARWELL HALL,

Wednesday and Thursday Evenings, Nov. 16 and 17.

Assisted by the world-renowned Pianist,

Mr. James M. Wehli,

And the distinguished Vocalists,

Mr. Wm. Macdonald and Signor A. Randolfi.

MR. GEO. W. COLBY.......Director.

[illegible]

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

LAST PERFORMANCES BUT THREE OF EVERYBODY'S FAVORITE,

MAGGIE MITCHELL.

THURSDAY, MAGGIE MITCHELL'S GREAT SPECIALTY OF

FANCHON, THE CRICKET.

[illegible]

JANE EYRE.

SATURDAY, FAREWELL FANCHON MATINEE.

NEXT WEEK,

Mr. J. H. McVICKER,

IN A ROUND OF COMEDIES.

AIKEN'S MUSEUM.

FRANK E. AIKEN.......Proprietor and Manager.

[illegible]

RAPPAREE, RAPPAREE, RAPPAREE,

OR, THE TREATY OF LIMERICK.

[illegible]

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE.

WM. HORACE LINGARD,

(ALICE DUNNING,)

And the New York Combination.

[illegible]

A PRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS.

[illegible]

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE.

MARIE SEEBACH,

THE GREAT TRAGEDIENNE.

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY!

[illegible]

MARY STUART.

[illegible]

JANE EYRE.

[illegible]

FAUST.

[illegible]

DEARBORN THEATRE.

MANNING'S MINSTRELS.

[illegible]

TRIP AROUND THE WORLD.

FARWELL HALL.

Y. M. C. A.

Hon. Charles Sumner.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 18, "THE DUEL BETWEEN FRANCE AND GERMANY, and its Lessons to Civilization."

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 21,

"Lafayette, the Faithful One."

[illegible]

CONCERT.

CENTENARY M. E. CHURCH,

West Monroe-st., near Morgan.

Thursday Evening, Nov. 17, 1870.

Mr. DUDLEY BUCK, Solo Organist.

[illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSES.

[illegible]

TO RENT—ROOMS.

[illegible]

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &C.

[illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

[illegible]

BOARD WANTED.

[illegible]

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALES.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

[illegible]

WANTED TO RENT.

[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible]

PARTNERS WANTED.

[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

FOREIGN.

Further Developments Regarding the Black Sea Question.

Russia and Turkey Reported as Favoring a European Congress.

Host of Rumors Concerning the Intentions of the Various Powers.

Vague Reports of a Successful Sortie from Paris.

Trochu Said to Have Established Communications with D'Aurelles.

The Duke of Aosta Elected King by the Spanish Cortes.

Hesse-Darmstadt Becomes a Part of the North German Confederation.

A Missionary's Explanation as to the Cause of the Outrages in China.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

[illegible]

LONDON, Nov. 16. [illegible]